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Spring Suits, Values  
Up to \$10, for

First-class, all-wool, this season's goods. Blues, blacks and fancy patterns, including some of the Brock "Union Label" goods. Also two other special lines.

Values up to \$12.50 for \$7.50.  
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# UNION PICNIC

To be Given by Central Committee of the

# CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA

PHENIX HILL PARK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1902.

UNION BAND AND UNION ORCHESTRA

Admission 10c. Dancing 25c. Children under twelve years of age free. Bring your wives, sweethearts and daughters to the grandest picnic of the year.

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629 Eighth St., Louisville, Ky.

Finest Vanilla and Lemon Creams, per gallon .75c  
Sherbets, all kinds, per gallon .75c  
Peach, Strawberry and Chocolate, per gallon .85c  
Brick and Euchre Cream, per gallon \$1.00

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Finest quality, all sizes, 25c, 35c, 50c and up. Individuals, per dozen, 50c. Try them. You will be pleased. All kinds of Fancy Cakes made to order. Capacity 1,500 gallons per day. Goods shipped as far as two hundred miles. Fine Cakes made daily. Special prices to churches, festivals, hotels dealers and every-day orders. Long distance telephone 21 44.

# Muldoon Monument Company

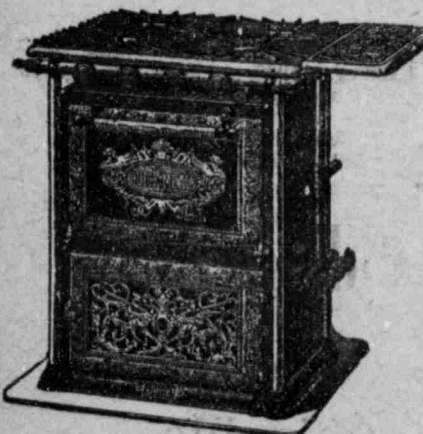
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Quick Meal Gasoline Stoves,  
Quick Meal Oil Stoves.

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CREAM COMMON BEER

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Telephone 891. LOUISVILLE, KY.

# LION OF CASHEL.

As Prelate, Orator and Patriot  
He Worked and Pleaded  
For His People.

Aroused and United Ireland's  
Tenantry in the Great  
Land League.

Grieved and Disappointed by  
Dissension, He Lived to  
See Reunion.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE OF TODAY

In the death of Archbishop Croke one of the greatest, grandest and truest Irishmen of the past century passed to his reward. With his career, labors, sacrifices, firm devotion and bold defense of his people and country, the elder people are familiar. But as Archbishop Croke, because of the infirmities of age, has been silent and inactive for several years, we deem it proper to give a sketch of him for the younger folks, who should know of his work and honor his memory.

Thomas W. Croke was born near the town of Mallow, in the month of May, 1824. He was the son of a mixed marriage; of the parents whom he so greatly revered the father was a Catholic, the mother a Protestant. One of his uncles held a high legal position in one of the colonies; another was one of the respected parish priests in the south of Ireland, Dr. Croke, of Charleville. At a very early age young Croke felt the strong influence of a call to the holy office of the priesthood, and he was only fourteen when he entered the Irish College at Paris, read there the usual course of philosophy and theology, and left in the year 1844. He then spent a year as professor of English and mathematics in the College of Menin, in Belgium. A year afterward he went to the Irish College of Rome, and for three years resided there, attending at the University of Rome the lectures of the famous Jesuit Fathers Passaglia and Perrone. His studious habits were crowned with the highest honors; he received a gold medal, a silver medal and the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The medals were sent straight to the jeweler and the proceeds forwarded to Ireland for the relief of the Irish poor, then suffering in the agonies of the famine. This foreign training left a deep impress on the mind of Dr. Croke. He found that nowhere was there so low a standard of prosperity and comfort as in his own beloved country, and he thus became the deadly enemy of Ireland's infamous misgovernment.

In 1846 Dr. Croke was ordained a priest, returned to Ireland and began his missionary life in his native diocese of Cloyne. At Middleton he was for several years curate, and to the end of his days he was by the people of that parish ardently beloved.

The Bishop of Cloyne, the lamented Dr. Keane, had just established a new seminary for his diocese, and he selected Dr. Croke as the Principal. From that day to this St. Colman's at Fermoy has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best schools in Ireland. Dr. Croke vacated the rectory of St. Colman's upon being appointed parish priest of Donraile.

By this time his reputation as a preacher, an organizer and a man of talent had spread throughout the South of Ireland and reached the Vatican, for in the year 1866, to the great delight of Catholic Munster, a bull arrived raising Dr. Croke to the Episcopate as Bishop of Auckland. The See of Auckland includes a vast portion of the Colony of New Zealand. When the new Bishop arrived he found a great task before him. There was a heavy debt on the new Cathedral, and the Catholic organization of the diocese was, from the business point of view, thoroughly bad. He cleared the debt off the Cathedral and raised the organization of the diocese to a point of splendid efficiency. He constantly traveled through his vast diocese on horseback, sometimes covering eighty miles a day. He preached, confirmed, worked hard at once as Bishop and priest. The iron constitution of the Bishop began in the end affected by his prodigious labors and after a few years' tenure of the See he returned to Ireland to recruit.

The Archbishop of Cashel, the gracious and beloved Dr. Leahy, died, and the Pope, Pius IX., translated the Bishop of Auckland to the vacant See of Cashel. In the summer of 1870, when Dr. Croke was raised to the Archbishopric, he was in his forty-sixth year and in the full prime of his great physical and intellectual gifts. For some thirty years he sat in the seat of King Cormac, surviving every living prelate at the time of his elevation, except the venerable Archbishop MacEvilly.

Archbishop Croke had inherited a pious duty from his predecessor. It was to complete the beautiful Cathedral of Thurles, which, with the conventual and educational buildings round it, forms a modern group as interesting as the venerable ruins which crown the rock from which the archdiocese takes its name. The interest taken by the country was shown at the consecration of the Cathedral, when twenty Archbishops and Bishops were present. The diocese of Cashel is studied with the fruits of the Archbishop's zeal—new churches, new presbyteries, new convents.

His place in the hearts of Irishmen and in the history of the country will be determined by his stainless and splendid record as a patriot. In his younger days Archbishop Croke was fascinated by the glories and romances of the Young Irelanders; in more mature years he was an ardent sympathizer with the party of independent opposition. When treason broke up that combination he retired in

disgust from politics. He had not, however, been many years on the throne of Cashel when a movement arose which again brought him into the fighting line. Ireland organized north and south, east and west, began to do battle—first for agrarian reform, to enable her people to live on their own soil, and, that once secured, for self-government. Archbishop Croke did not fail fearlessly to condemn any excesses that attended the Land League, but with the wholesome spirit of the movement he was in the most thorough accord. The letters and speeches of the Archbishop at this crisis rang through Ireland like a trumpet call. Wherever he went throughout the country his progress proved a triumph. He was hailed with enthusiasm by the Irish peasantry, who were delighted to discover that they could reconcile their sincere love for their priests and their devotion to their church with an allegiance to the movement which promised them so much and an adherence to the chiefs they had learned to obey.

In the year 1883 a movement was started for the purpose of presenting Mr. Parnell with a national testimonial. Archbishop Croke gave the movement a warm send-off with a handsome subscription and an eloquent letter. His example was followed by the prelates and clergy and people through the country. The Government met with an extraordinary step this great demonstration. The relations between England and the Vatican, suspended for more than three centuries, were renewed. Sir George Errington was despatched to represent at the Roman court the desirability of detaching the Irish episcopacy from the Irish cause. Archbishop Croke was summoned to Rome. In the recesses of the Vatican, in the presence of the Supreme Pontiff, he pleaded the cause of his country with a bold eloquence. What the London Times called "a thunderbolt from the Vatican" was issued condemning the Parnell testimonial. On examination it turned out that this thunderbolt was a very harmless document. It was not signed by the Pope at all. The fund reached the enormous sum of forty thousand pounds.

When the Liberal Government came into office in 1892 the Archbishop regarded them with friendship, but there were three points upon which he complained of their conduct. First, in not attempting to repeal the coercion act; second, in not settling the difficulty with the Christian Brothers; third, in not proclaiming a large measure of amnesty. The closing years of the Archbishop were devoted less and less to matters political, more and more to religious and diocesan duties. Though he retained to a late period his splendid health, a cloud fell upon his bright and buoyant spirit. "The split" of the Irish party weighed heavy on his heart. In public and in private he attempted to bring back unity, though failure filled his generous heart with sorrow. Discouraged for a time, he lived to see the Irish party reunited, and giving proof of the value of that unity which he always desired.

# HINTS ON STYLE.

The best of the samples of fall wool goods already shown are very rough, in zibeline or astrakhan effects, but there is no telling what a month may bring forth.

Short box coats of linen or duck, stitched, strapped and sometimes applied in bands of linen or cloth of another color, are popular for wear with morning frocks.

Paris dressmakers are making little capes to go with the late summer and early fall gowns, and the progress of the drooping shoulder line had augurs increasing popularity for cape and pelerine effects.

Some of the new ruches reach only to the shoulder points. Others droop far enough to earn the name of pelerine or cape, but all of them are flat, save where, on the edge, they break out into frills and folly.

The basques that have been so popular, will at least be retained, even if longer coat skirts are not universally accepted, and the skirts of the street dress are undeniably shorter in most cases, just clearing the ground.

The use of several chiffon veilings in varying tints under a sheer fabric is more and more popular, but needs an artist's touch in order that just the right color note may be struck. Shot voile, or voile de soie, over a different color is also capable of lovely color harmony.

A note of orange is one of the latest fancies in French costumes and, cleverly handled, it is audaciously effective. The great dressmakers introduce it even with the emerald green that has now such favor, and in company with black it appears on many of the newest creations.

The pelerine worn with a black gown makes one of the newest notes of the season's modes. The cape is once more in vogue, and a sensible renaissance it is. Sometimes it is little more than a shoulder cape, or the old three-decker made of lace, chiffon, taffeta or cloth with cut edges.

The skirt yoke in some form appears upon fully half the beautiful gowns one sees, and there is unquestionably a movement in Paris toward a slight fulling of the skirts made of sheer materials. The old-fashioned gauging has come back, too, and many thin gowns have the skirt yoke of gauge shirtings below which the soft material hangs full. The gauged shirtings are also used for the blouse yoke and sleeve caps.

# SHORT NEWS NOTES.

There is no change in the strike situation in the anthracite coal regions. Both sides stand firm, but the miners appear most confident of winning.

Changes continue to be made in the British Cabinet. The new appointees are not such as to inspire confidence, and prediction is made that Balfour will not last long.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union will meet next year at Pittsburgh on August 5. Rev. Father J. W. Shanley, of Hartford, Conn., a noted worker in the cause of temperance was elected President.

# BIG PICNIC

To Be Given by the Catholic  
Knights of America Next  
Monday.

Phoenix Hill Park Will Be  
Filled With Members  
and Friends.

To Establish a Permanent Dis-  
ability Fund for Needy  
Members.

CAPABLE MEN ARE IN CHARGE

The local branches of the Catholic Knights of America have everything in readiness for the picnic which they propose to give at Phoenix Hill Park on Monday night, August 18. The object of the picnic is to create a disability fund. That is to say, there are many knights who from time to time fall ill, meet with accidents, are stricken with old age and its attendant ills, or perchance they get out of work. It would be a shame for these men who are unfortunate by no fault of their own to be cut off from the benefits of the Catholic Knights after having for many years performed their parts faithfully. In several instances local branches have kept up the assessments of knights thus stricken. It has been deemed wise therefore for the local branches to get together and establish an emergency, or rather a disability, fund for such cases, and to this end the picnic was proposed.

At the last meeting of the various delegates Mr. Harry Veenean presided, while Mr. Gobey acted as Vice President. Every branch was represented. On motion of Mr. Edward Hill the body went into a committee of the whole to discuss the picnic. Messrs. Fackler and Veenean presiding. During the discussion and making of arrangements that followed Messrs. Hill, Hubbach and Miller were appointed custodians and purchasers. Messrs. Rapp and Reichert were elected trustees, with instructions to select cashiers. Mr. Tom Dignan was elected floor manager and he will select active young men from every congregation in the city to assist him in the dancing hall. It was also determined to have none but union bar-tenders. John Schalla was appointed to take charge of the bowling alleys. It is believed that all the arrangements are complete and the various departments are in capable hands.

After the delegates arose as a committee of the whole Secretary Score announced that he desired credentials from all delegates who were to attend the coming biennial convention. He also announced that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company had agreed to give Catholic Knights of America delegates to Frankfort a round trip ticket for one and one-third regular fare. State President Reichert announced that Louisville would make a good showing at Frankfort, as each local branch intended sending a full quota of delegates. Newport and Covington, he said, were not doing so well toward getting out their respective contingents.

Mr. Jonathan Thixton, of Jeffersonville, made an address calling for retrenchment upon the part of the national council and urged a reduction of salaries and the suspension of the official journal. He also urged the occasional payment of an assessment from the Sinking Fund. No definite action was taken on this matter, although the remarks were well received. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy over the death of Mrs. Maggie Score, beloved wife of Secretary John J. Score. An adjournment was then taken.

# NEW ENTERPRISE.

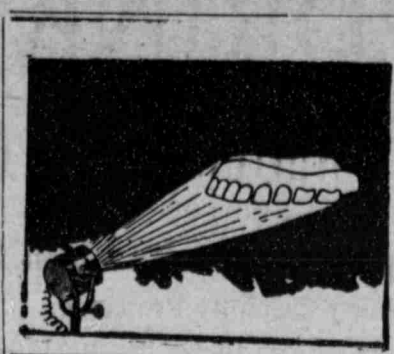
Strongly Endowed, Is Man-  
aged By An Irish-  
American.

A comparatively new but successful enterprise is the Louisville Machine Whitewashing Company. Moreover its manager is Michael O'Brien, a popular Irish-American. The Louisville Machine Whitewashing Company are contractors for all kinds of painting, calksomining and whitewashing. The material is applied by compressed air, under pressure of 140 to 200 pounds. The methods adopted by the new company have the endorsement of insurance commissioners, fire commissioners, the United States Government and Boards of Health. Manager O'Brien has superintended the renovation of a number of local buildings and his work has been commended by all who saw it.

# RECEPTION AND FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament have arranged for a unique reception and ice cream festival for their friends next Wednesday evening at the beautiful home of Mrs. John Purcell, 1018 East Market street. It is the purpose of these clever ladies to raise funds to aid their beloved pastor, Rev. Father O'Sullivan, in his good work and to provide for the decoration of their little church. A pleasing programme has been arranged for the entertainment of those who attend, and hospitality will be dispensed with a lavish hand. There will be ample accommodations for a large crowd, for which a hearty welcome is in store.

Cakes made without butter should when baked, be fine-grained and light and brittle, not tough. If they are tough too much flour has been used, or the flour has been too heavy, or the mixing has not been properly done.



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Your  
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